The Bombay Gazette

10,411—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th July
L. THEAM	2726	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2384	500	R. Harvey	8th "
L. SUTLEJ	4100	700	A. H. Johnson	15th "
— MALWA	2906	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

FOUR MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 550

SIX MONTHS.

First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class ..	Rs. 650	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	3300	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	4100	700	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

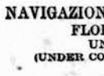
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 500	Including wines,	I Class .. £ 520	Including wines,
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 130	With food.	III do. 135	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Steamer's Regulations. Baggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay for

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Tuesday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

	From Genoa.	1 Class Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
"	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
"	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
AGLAIA	R. Cullanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	205 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

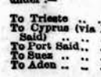
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
MERTON HALL.....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	About	29th July.
WISTOW HALL.....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	"	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	"	20th Sept.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand ...	2,700	400	"	4th Oct.
MERTON HALL.....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	"	21st Oct.
KENNETH HALL..	O. Liegl	4,000	500	"	28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL.....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	"	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	"	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

The sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue to through passengers from India, which will enable to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., &c.

Particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, BOW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Excursion system), established 1841

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangaiore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 19th July, 1882. Agents.

S. S. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints " " 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.....Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints... " 5-0
Do. Pints..... " 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 188

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, THOMAS ALEXANDER DOWNES, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS INCURRED by my wife, Mrs. E. DOWNES, from this day's date.

T. A. DOWNES,
Late Customs Preventive Officer.

Bombay, July 15, 1882.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 15 per cent. or Rs. 75 per share, will be payable on or after the 20th instant, to the registered Shareholders of the Company on the date.

BOOTH & Co.,
Bombay, 19th July, 1882. Managers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES have CEASED to be AGENTS for the INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, from 17th instant. All orders and applications for Agencies to be addressed

FRANK WELSH, General Manager,
Indian Zoedone Company, Limited.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARMAGAO-BELLARY RAILWAY.
(HUBLI SECTION.)
TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive proposals from persons willing to undertake the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of first class BRICKS and LIME in large quantities for the above Railway Works.

THOMPSON, DIXON, BAYLY & Co.,
Dharwar, 14th July, 1882. Contractors.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF TINNING COOKING UTENSILS, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m.

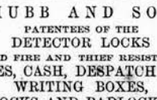
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

C. SWINHOE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

CHUBB AND SON,
PATENTEES OF THE
DETECTOR LOCKS
AND FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING
SAFES, CASH, DESPATCH AND WRITING BOXES,
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
&c., &c., &c.

MAKER TO THE QUEEN  AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held here at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Consideration of the Town Council's Report, dated 7th October 1881, on the subject of the Assessment and Collection of the Municipality of Bombay, together with letter to the Chairman, dated 20th idtimo, from the Municipal Commissioner, informing the Corporation of the steps which he proposes to take in reference to that report: stating that these steps include the complete reorganization of the Department; that the Assessor has been granted leave of absence from the 1st instant, and, not being in good health, is not desirous of continuing in the employment of the Municipality after completing the period of service which will entitle him to pension; that Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, the First Assistant Assessor, has already retired, and that the Head Clerk has been dismissed. Recommending that a grant of Rs. 30,000 be made for providing Furniture and Office for all departments of the Municipality, and for the cost of copying the Collector of Bombay's registers and maps for the purposes of the new organization.

2. Application from Mr. Vinayek Dhondjee, late Head Clerk of the Assessment Department, requesting the Corporation to ask the Municipal Commissioner to reconsider applicant's case, and to recommend that applicant be granted pension if he cannot be re-employed.

3. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 936-4-0, from Surplus Cash Balances, for the hire of 10 pairs of bullocks with drivers, for three months and a half, for the Health Department.

4. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 111-5-0, from the Live Stock Return of the Health Department losses by mortality among bullocks during the quarter ending 31st May 1882.

5. Town Council's Resolution No. 1399, dated 7th instant, forwarding papers regarding the proposals of Government to transfer the charge of Primary Education to the Municipality, the Council recommend that a Committee may be appointed to consider the proposals.

6. Notice of motion from Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq., of his intention to ask the Municipal Commissioner :—

Whether it is not desirable to take measures to check the encroachment of the sea at Mahim, and thereby protect the public road, which is in danger of being washed; and whether any part of the public road has not already been destroyed.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Muni. Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

NEW CROP
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-12 per lb.; Universal Mixture, Rs. 1-1 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap (for prickly heat.) Per case of 3 tablets		0 12
Calvert's Carbolic Nursery Soap	per cake	0 4
" " Medicinal "	"	0 8
" " Household Bar Soap		0 8
" " Domestic Bar Soap ..	2 lb. bars	0 11
" " Dog Soap Tablet		0 4
" " Tooth and Shaving Stick ..		0 8
" " Soft Soap for Dogs and Cattle, 1 lb. pot..		0 10
" " " "	2 lb. pot	1 4
" " Tooth-powder		0 8

B. S. MADON & CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFUMERY.
SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock, manufactured by Atkinson, Rimmel, Lubin, and Piesse and Lubin, &c., &c. :—

Au Champacca de Lahore.

Opoponax.	Jockey Club.
Ylang Ylang.	Tubereuse.
Forget-me-not.	Kiss-me-quick.
Kiss-me-quietly.	Honeysuckle.
White Rose.	Blust Rose.
Rose.	Provence Rose.
Ess. Boquet.	Sweet Briar.
Violette.	Wood-Violet.
Lily-of-the-Valley.	New Mown-Hay.
D'Heliotrope.	Prize Medal Boquet.
Jasmin.	Eu de Portugal.
Princess Beatrice.	Princess Alice.
Prince of Wales.	Empress Eugenie.

Boquet de la Reine Victoria.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH.

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON

May be prepared by mixing the following

FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup, Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup, Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup, Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup, Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Softened and matured by Age.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Of uniform quality at all times.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.			
22 8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8
	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.			
...	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	...
	Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.			
...	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	...
	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. They are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	as.
A good and useful Coat	... 12	0
Do. do. better quality	... 15	0
A very superior one	... 20	0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable	... 28	0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes	... 15	0
Do. do. superior	... 24	0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish	... 40	0
Do. do. finest quality	... 45	0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair	... 6	8
Officers' Regulation Waterproof Cloaks	... 40	0
Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	... 6	8
Do. do. superior quality, per yard	... 10	8

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SILK ELASTIC GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Ladies' Abdominal Belts.
Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Leggings.
Gent's Riding Belts.
Elastic Socks.
Elastic Knee-caps.

Children's Umbillical Bandages.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... " 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... " 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... " 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. SOLD 5,61,036 of their celebrated SEWING MACHINES in 1881. Their salient features sell them, their intrinsic merits make their popularity lasting, and their customers advertise them. Catalogues post free. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO LET, an airy OFFICE. Rent, Rs. 130. Also a very airy RESIDENCE. Rent, Rs. 115. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa-hill, Bombay.

EXCELLENT CUP or BREAKFAST WINE, PETIT MEDOC CLARET quarts and pints, at moderate price. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-st. ect.

SPONGES.—Just to hand a small parcel of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

FOR SALE, Field Service Kit specially manufactured by Thomas White, of Aldershot. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, and Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, intercieved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA and COFFEE, WINES & SPIRITS, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Warwick Villa," near the G. I. P. Railway workshops, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved housebold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. Porter, Esq. The same comprises rich thin glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice-pitcher, toast rack, bread plate, sets of plated spoons and forks, tea sets, fish knife and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood F. F. plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table, side-board, what-nots, pier, circular, centre, writing, dressing, and washing tables, drawing and dining-room mallet pattern, arm and without-arm chairs, easy reclining and conversation couches, drawing-room chairs lined with cretonne and spring, drawing-room half backed couches lined with cretonne and spring, table and hanging kerosene lamps, blackwood and iron 4 posts bedsteads complete, almirah, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, large iron stone, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

About eight large portmanteaus.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1882.

NOTICES.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON being acquainted with, or able to give information of, a European, named CHARLES NEWBRONG CLEMENTS, will kindly communicate with the undersigned. The abovenamed gentleman was last heard of in 1864 when employed as Chief Officer in H. M's Steamer "Pearl," at Colombo, and is said to have left the service of the Ceylon Government in 1865 or 1866 when the "Pearl" was sold.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Byculla, Police Commissioner's Office, 18th July, 1882.

PENSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that PENSIONS payable at the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Bombay, will be DISBURSED on the following dates only, in each month :—2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. PENSIONERS SHOULD ATTEND between those hours with their bills previously made out and properly signed. The bills will not be made out in the Accountant General's Office.

2. When any of the above dates falls on a Sunday or gazetted holiday, the Pensions will be payable on the next day.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. " 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') " 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

REUTER seems to be very unfortunate with his despatches, as we have received nothing through him to-day either political or commercial, although private telegrams of yesterday evening were to hand by noon. From what we can learn, however, the absence of information has been no particular loss, as the movements reported are insignificant.

We have heard nothing fresh about an expedition for Egypt from this port to-day, but Calcutta telegrams say that tenders are invited there for 5,000 troops. If this is the case we may look for a similar movement here before long, but up to the time of writing there has been no indication of steamers being wanted, and consignees are going on fixing their unemployed tonnage.

IN EXCHANGE there has been a very firm feeling apparent during the day, and for telegraphic and demand bank paper an advance of 1-32d. has been established. Otherwise the position is unchanged, and the market closes as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		..Is. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..Is. 7 15-16d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	..Is. 8 1-16 to 3-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	,, ..Is. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	,, ..2 7/12	

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet. Some 4 to 5 lakhs have changed hands in Fours at Rs. 101 to ¼ ; some people say that ½ has been done, but we cannot trace this to any reliable source. In any case, the market is by no means so firm as the situation at home would seem to warrant, and it is evident that holders fear more than the mere outcome of the Egyptian situation. Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 108 nominal.

IN SHARES the speculators continue to push up prices. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher all round. Why, it is difficult to say, unless that with cheap money the shares promise a good return. This they did, however when things were more in favour of the Bombay Mills than they are now, and the difficulty is to trace the reason of the present rise. In Press shares the rise also continues ; but in this instance it is to a certain extent justified by the returns earned by the various companies in the season past, and the promise we now have of a good season to come.

IN COTTON there is no change of any kind to note. Prices are firmly supported here, but export buyers are quite out of the market. The weather of itself would be quite sufficient to check business, and the absence of regular telegraphic communication is another deterrent cause.

WHEAT is firm owing to limited supplies, and the same may be said of Linseed and Rapeseed. Prices in the meantime are not quotably altered.

FREIGHTS to-day have not altered so far as quotations are concerned. The report from Calcutta this afternoon, however, that tenders have been invited there for eight steamers for Government employment has prevented any more steamers being fixed, and the idea here now seems to be that all the spare tonnage will be taken up by Government after all.

PIECE-GOODS are steady but otherwise unchanged. Holders are firm and stocks moderate.

COALS are nominally unchanged, but whilst buyers hold aloof the probability of an expedition from this side renders sellers very careful about committing themselves.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending July 15, 1882.

Open 1,457½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,07,461	0	0
Merchandise	2,36,852	0	0
Electric Telegraph	2,660	0	0
Total Rs....	3,46,976	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446¾ miles ..... Total Rs....	3,41,489	0	0
Increase	5,487	0	0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th July 1882.

Open, 460¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,937	0	0
Merchandise	61,742	0	0
[illegible]	336	0	0
[illegible]	200	0	0
Rs.	1,14,237	0	0

Corresponding week in 1881. Rs. a. p.
[illegible] 0 0

[illegible] the 18th inst. [illegible] in ballast.

THE steamer Northern, [illegible] Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee, &c. in ballast. The vessel is consigned to [illegible] Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,283 tons, Captain J. Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Trieste, &c., brought the English mail and the following cargo :—[illegible] packages ropes, 5 packages ironware, 13 cases chinaware, 160 cases beads, 11 cases metalware, 11 packages glassware, 1 case saffron, 145 boxes silver, 2 boxes watches and clocks, 16 cases champagne, 30 cases wine, 1 case boots, 9 boxes notes, 37 packages papers, 20 packages colors and paints, 11 cases medicines, 5 cases biscuits, 13 bales piecegoods, 1 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes specie, 11 boxes gold, 5 packages ivory, 21 cases cochineal, 5 cases umbrellas, 14 cases toys, 5 cases cigars, and 953 tons coals, and many packages merchandise.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s steamer Birmania, 1,800 tons, Captain G. B. Fahini, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Genoa, &c., with the following cargo :—From Marseilles.—1,138 cases brandy, 104 cases wine, 25 packages corks, 30 cases liquor, and 26 cases plums. From Marseilles.—43 cases confectionery, 50 cases champagne, 2 cases watches, 5 packages sulphur, 12 packages piecegoods, 10 packages glassware, 50 cases vermouth, 2 cases brandy, 18 cases wine, 2 cases copper, 200 barrels cement, 1 box pearls, and 1 case false pearls. From Genoa.—10 casks butter, 3 cases pistols, 1 case orange, 12 packages marbles, 45 cases wine, 6 cases medicines, 6 cases glassware, 5 packages papers, 9 cases corals, 100 cases talk, 1 case gold thread, 50 cases mineral water, and 24 empty casks. From Leghorn.—57 packages marbles and 12 drums oil. From Port Said.—1 case amber. From Suez.—4 boxes spice. From Aden.—9 packages Shysabone, 1 package piecegoods, 197 packages pumice stone, and 17 cases copper.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
18	Bhundara (s).....	Phillips	Calcutta, July 1.
	Booldana (s)	Turner	Jeddah, July 8.
19	Zambesi (s)	Moule	Hongkong, June 28.
	Northern (s)	Watson	Galle.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	Inchelutha (s)	Cracknell ..	Dunkirk.
	Flora (s).....	Stuart	Calcutta.

[illegible]ing vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

[illegible]na, Frost, to Dunkirk.
[illegible]al, Darling, to Hull.

[illegible]sels were entered for loading yesterday.

[illegible] Kurrachee, &c.
[illegible]noa, &c.
[illegible] to Hull.
[illegible]uritius.

[illegible]TTA.

[illegible] Shields, May 12.
[illegible]erpool, June 4.
[illegible]orin, June 29.
[illegible] York, March 24.
[illegible]s, July 2.
[illegible] June 21.
[illegible] 31.
[illegible]rch 9.
[illegible]e 22.
[illegible] 30.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

2000 COPIES of a PAMPHLET containing a reprint of two Reviews of Mr. A. P. Sinnett's Book, "THE OCCULT WORLD," by GEO. FREDERICK PARSONS and by HARGRAVE JENNINGS, published by public subscription for gratuitous distribution ; can be had at Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Bookseller, 27, Meadow-street, Fort.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., J. M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

[illegible]LE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS [illegible]CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
[illegible] payable system full particulars [illegible]on application.
[illegible]MARCKS & Co.,

[illegible]ATRONAGE
THE
[illegible]HALMIC
[illegible]INDIA.
[illegible]WRENCE,
[illegible]ICIANS
[illegible] ROW.
[illegible]atal Bank
[illegible]
[illegible]IETORS OF THE
[illegible]E SPECTACLES
[illegible] PROTECTORS.

[illegible]OR the conven[illegible]f MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DOBBS—June 23, at Cavan, Ireland, the wife of Captain G. C. Dobbs, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RUTHERFORD—July 18, at Malegaon, the wife of D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, Khandesh, of a son.

DEATH.

BURY—July 19, at Mazagon, William Thomas, son of Mr. William Bury, Yard Foreman, G. I. P. Ry., Waree Bunder, aged 10 months and 17 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

YESTERDAY the Government called for tenders at Calcutta for the conveyance of 5,000 Native Infantry and 500 mules to Egypt. From this it may be inferred that the expedition from India is decided upon. Our Simla correspondent telegraphs that no date has yet been given for mobilisation, but everything is in readiness for starting. From orders received by the Commissariat Department, it is expected that the whole force will embark within a fortnight. The Malda will sail to-day with the first instalment, and the rest will follow immediately. The news from Suez confirms our opinion that no real settlement can take place in that part of the country until a British force occupies it. This being the universal opinion, the sooner the expedition starts the better. Perhaps, it may be necessary to give some grace for the Sultan to consider the invitation of the Conference, but as no satisfactory reply can reasonably be expected, there ought to be as little delay as [illegible]ible.

[illegible]e centre of interest in Egyptian affairs is [illegible]moment changed from Alexandria to [illegible]inople. The Sultan has recalled [illegible]Pasha, no doubt to consult him re[illegible]negotiations with the Conference [illegible]ccupation. No fresh develop[illegible]rs in Egypt (Arabi Pasha's [illegible]ccepted) is likely to occur [illegible]of a Turkish occupation is [illegible] Conference. M. de Frey[illegible]on to give explanations [illegible] the French Chamber, [illegible]resh light on the pro[illegible] difficulty. In fact, the [illegible]nch Minister, so far as we [illegible]n from a brief summary, [illegible]er quite in keeping with that of his invertebrate policy. He has confirmed the report that France will co-operate with England in protecting the Suez Canal. This, as we have previously pointed out, involves no political responsibility, nor does it commit France to a positive concurrence in the action of England. Regarding the more important question of a mixed occupation, M. de Freycinet confines himself to stating that he will be ready to take part in it, should the Conference recommend that solution of the difficulty. This declaration is in accordance with the attitude of complete subserviency to the decisions of the European Concert which M. de Freycinet has adopted from the outset. In the absence of any knowledge of his reasons, this seems almost an entire abdication of those claims of France which M. Gambetta was so anxious to make known. The tone of the French papers three weeks ago was decidedly against what is described as a "policy of adventure." They held that England was manœuvring, in accordance with "her eternal policy," to induce France to pull the chesnuts out of the fire. France has refused her concurrence for fear of being turned into a cat's-paw. M. de Freycinet had a perfect right to follow the course which seemed to him the most prudent ; but now that England has had to take the burden of active intervention on her own shoulders, it is out of the question that France should be allowed to step in and resume her old position, as if nothing had happened. The opportunity for getting rid of the irksome, and unworkable, Joint Control is too tempting not to be accepted.

THE remarkable letter of Lord Randolph Churchill possesses a significance altogether apart from the "hole-and-corner" meeting at Willis's Rooms which it was intended to criticise. That an active member of a political party should dissent from its titular heads on some particular line of policy is not so singular as to invite unusual attention. It is true that the incident is rendered more noteworthy when a piece of obvious folly on the part of political leaders is publicly corrected by a prominent, though irresponsible, member of the party. But neither, nor both, of these considerations can quite explain the importance which must be attached to the letter addressed to the *Standard* by the noble member for Woodstock. It would be difficult to over-estimate the ultimate consequences it may have upon the Conservative party. An opportunity occurs to every man, and Lord Randolph Churchill is not likely to be less fortunate than his fellows. He has long been in search of his chance, and no one who has cared to study the condition of the Conservative party, and its components, could doubt that Lord Randolph's opportunity would not be long denied him. Since the death of Lord Beaconsfield the Tories have had neither leaders nor policy, unless the instinctive desire of an Opposition to "turn out the Government" can be described as a policy. Sir Stafford Northcote has plaintively confessed himself to be without "go," a qualification considered essential now-a-days to political leadership. Everyone admits Lord Salisbury's peculiar faculties in this respect, but Conservatives know perfectly well that it would be sheer madness to go to the country under his lead. Sir Stafford has proved unequal to the task. Lord Salisbury cannot be trusted, and for lack of firm riding the party is rapidly falling into demoralisation. No one can suppose that the Government would have got out of so many scrapes, and recovered itself again, had Lord Beaconsfield led the Opposition. Divided counsels and mutual jealousies may have drawn the Tory leaders into the net spread by the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Bouverie, but the men who could be guilty of what Lord Randolph describes as a "curiously futile and ridiculous proceeding" are clearly unfitted to guide the policy of a great party. Those who have followed the career of the member for Woodstock have long seen that he was destined to play a distinguished part in the affairs of his country. Mixed up with a good many fantastic conceits, he possesses not a few of the qualities which make a political leader. Industry, patience, tenacity, coolness under all circumstances, and a quick intellect, added to a fair debating power, are sufficient to enable a man to make his mark in the House of Commons. But Lord Randolph, in addition to these, possesses a distinct genius for political warfare, originality of view, and so much assurance (in itself indispensable) that Mr. Forster is alleged to have told his mother that he was "the most impudent young man who ever entered the House of Commons."

Lord Randolph Churchill sprang suddenly to life in the closing sessions of Lord Beaconsfield's Parliament. His most remarkable effort was an attack from the top row of the Tory benches on the Irish policy of the late Government, and of his own father (the Duke of Marlborough), then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Old-fashioned and official Tories looked aghast while Radicals and Home Rulers cheered the seditious utterances of the mutinous Tory sprig. "By G—" the Duke might have exclaimed, like Lord Monmouth of Coningsby, "Some woman has got hold of him, and made him a Whig !" But Lord Randolph was no more a Whig than Coningsby himself. He came before the world as the pupil of Lord Beaconsfield, and he seems, to some extent, to have adopted his great master's creation as a prototype. When we hear a young Tory Lord call upon his party-leaders to address meetings "at Blackheath or in Hyde Park, or in any other locality which can contain large and freely-admitted audiences," and not "select and hole-and-corner gatherings in Willis's Rooms," we behold a flesh-and-blood realisation of the young aristocrat who condemned secret committees of great nobles, and despised the hereditary claims of the aristocracy. It might be, as Lord Monmouth said, that there would have been no Reform Bill had not "the Duke" and Lord Grey quarrelled on a Coal Committee. It was enough for Coningsby that the Reform Bill had been, and that even Tories should appreciate its consequences. "When you have turned out the Whigs, what then ?" asked Coningsby of his grandfather, when the old gentleman had told him how "these Conservative Associations" had done the business. "You may get your ducal coronet, sir. But a duke now is not so great a man as a baron was a century back. We cannot struggle against the irresistible stream of circumstances. Power has left our order ; this is not an age for factitious aristocracy. As for my grandmother's barony, I should look upon the termination of its abeyance in my favour as the act of my political extinction. What we want, sir, is not to fashion new dukes and furbish up old baronies, but to establish great principles which may maintain the realm and secure the happiness of the people." The language of Lord Randolph Churchill on the present occasion is scarcely less candid and resolute than that of the young gentleman who declined to act simply to please the head of the family, and was not afraid to "sacrifice all the objects of life" for the pursuit of, what to the grandpaternal mind seemed, "some fantastical puerilities."

Mr. Gladstone once tersely described Liberalism as "confidence in the people tempered by prudence," and Toryism as "distrust of the people tempered by fear." For a general description of the feelings which animate the bulk of the two great parties, the epigrams are not inappropriate. But this conception of Toryism was not that of Lord Beaconsfield, nor, we venture to believe, is it that of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Beaconsfield saw that the rule of a party elected by democracy, whose ruling principle was "distrust of the people tempered by fear," was as little likely to succeed as a Russian monarchy embodying a "despotism tempered by assassination." To this end Lord Beaconsfield educated his party, and though it acted generally according to his ideas while he lived, his immediate successors have proved altogether incapable of taking up the policy he created. If the Conservative party has earned to itself uncomplimentary epithets they have certainly not been undeserved. Too many of its responsible leaders are apt to attribute great revolutions of public thought to trivial disputes between the men whom public opinion forced to enact them, just as Lord Monmouth saw no more potent origin for the great Reform Bill than a personal altercation between a couple of peers on a coal committee. To "turn out the Whigs" is a sufficiently meritorious object for what has been not inaptly described as a "Fat-cattle Opposition." But no party can hope to govern an empire with a merely negative policy, and to enforce this truism on the Conservative party was the object of Lord Beaconsfield's life. One cannot fairly deny to the late Premier's pupil some appreciation of the great leader's genius when we hear from him a really cordial approval of Mr. Gladstone's famous campaign against the late Government. Whether Mr. Gladstone's views were right or wrong is nothing to the point. Perhaps his greatest offence lay in convincing the majority of his countrymen that they were right. Lord Salisbury must have winced at the disparaging comparison which was drawn by the member for Woodstock between his conduct and that of the statesman whom it has been an article of faith with the party to condemn. Lord Randolph makes a strong point when he states that Mr. Gladstone addressed *bonâ fide* meetings, and that only when Parliament was not in session. "If," writes the member for Woodstock, "it be considered wise to hold public meetings at all at such a crisis, and if the policy to be advocated at those meetings is a truly popular and national policy, let them be mass meetings at Blackheath or in Hyde Park, or in any other locality which can conveniently contain large and freely-admitted audiences ; and in the second place, if the leaders of the Tory Party see cause for pronouncing censure on the Government let them move votes of censure in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, where debates can take place on which an instructed public can finally give judgment." There is something keenly ironical in the previous suggestion that a "meeting of a few hundred individuals (the majority of whom will probably be Bondholders) selected by the authorities of Stafford House (that birthplace of so many political, philosophic, and scientific abortions), presided over by 'an old Whig,' is scarcely the channel through which Lord Beaconsfield would have communicated to the people of England his opinions on a momentous foreign crisis." It is not too much to say that no declaration more momentous to the Conservative party than the letter of Lord Randolph Churchill has been made since Benjamin Disraeli rose to attack Sir Robert Peel six-and thirty years ago. It was the opportunity and not the speech that made the fortune of Disraeli. The present is not a less favourable opportunity for the advent of a new leader than was the break-up of the Tory party in the session of 1846. Lord Randolph has gained considerably by his absence from Parliament this session. Such men as "Jim" Lowther, whom our London correspondent very accurately described some months ago as a "harum-scarum" politician, and a territorial Tory like Mr. Chaplin, though capable of making a great noise, have probably done quite as much harm to their own party as to the Government. The absence of "little Lord Randolph," with his cool head and imperturbable assurance, has been deplored time and again. And now at a juncture when the men, in whose keeping are the honour and dignity of a great historic party, as Lord Randolph remarks, "for the present," are about to expose themselves and their followers to ridicule, the rising leader steps forth with a manifesto which for dash and incisiveness is not unworthy of the great statesman whom he has adopted for a model. The letter from Wimbledon was not so much an attempt to prevent a ridiculous assemblage, as to establish a candidature for the leadership of the Conservative party. That Lord Randolph Churchill is a formidable claimant for that position few will now dispute ; and though Ministerial Liberals may dread the appearance of a man capable of forming a Conservative majority, the independent friends of progress will not regret that the fortunes of the Tory party may once more be guided by one who realises the course of "the stream of circumstances," and rises above the level of party prejudice.

A BOOK of which copies have only recently found their way to Bombay contains, among many letters of the late Bishop of St. Davids, one which will have some interest in Bombay. Bishop Thirlwall had received a copy of the letter on the subject of missions which the late Bishop Douglas addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury shortly before leaving his Diocese, as proved, for the last time. In forwarding it to his correspondent, with the intimation that he "was in no hurry for the return of the pamphlet," Bishop Thirlwall speaks of it as "the most disheartening view of the subject" he had yet met with. "When translated," he goes on to say, "out of what seems to me to be sadly misplaced rhetoric, the upshot, as I understand it, is that the only possibility of success for our Indian missions lies in the adoption of the sacerdotal and sacramental system, in which we take up the attitude of those who say to every other Protestant missionary body, 'Stand by thyself, come not near me, for I am holier than thou,' while we make ourselves pioneers of Romanism. I think that the Committee of the S. P. G. ought to take some notice of the pamphlet, at least to the extent of distinctly disclaiming any intention of acting upon its recommendation. If I believed that any part of their funds was to be so appropriated, I should feel myself bound to withdraw from the society."

A NOT altogether unexpected explanation of a paragraph giving an account of the arrival in Bombay of a dozen "refugees" from Suez is hinted at in a letter which we publish in another column. We understand the facts to be that the "refugees" in question were, like too many other "refugees" of the same kind and sex, put on board a steamer at £3 a head by a broker and sent as deck passengers to Bombay, quite in the way of business. There was nothing, unfortunately, very unusual in that ; but upon arrival here they were at once put down as victims of the revolutionary movement in Egypt. It is not worth while undergoing a crisis, and taking the chance of a bombardment to get these people to become "refugees" from Bombay, but if the thing could be managed at less cost their early departure would not be regretted. It is a pity that Captain Rea does not give the name of the "broker" who bargained for their passage to Bombay, or that of the agent to whom they were consigned.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE half-year is closing with a somewhat dull and unsettled feeling, compounded mainly of three elements : fear of another bad harvest, consequent depression in trade, and the prospect of foreign complications. The dread of an unfavourable harvest is accompanied by apprehensions of that which generally follows a deficiency in our crops, namely, a drain of gold and tighter money. As for trade it is now, in some branches, such as shipbuilding and the iron industry, very active, but others, perhaps most, are dull and likely to get duller. Lancashire and Yorkshire are in anything but good spirits as regards the outlook for the cotton and woollen industries, while by way of set-off to the prosperity of Darlington and Newcastle, we are told that Macclesfield is almost ruined, and that the silk weavers are drifting away in hundreds to America. Never was London so burdened with the unemployed, and never or rarely were the poor rates higher. In addition, the position of the Stock Exchange is not so sound as it was. Like the Paris Bourse, it received a serious check five months ago, and during the last fortnight heavy losses have been incurred by the fall in Egyptian and other securities. The fear of complications abroad is another obstacle to improvement. There would be no complications to speak of if our Government would act with prompt decision. If it took temporary possession of Egypt, or of the Suez Canal (which would answer the purpose equally well), no other Power would even protest, I believe, and most certainly no Power would go beyond protesting. But the knowledge, or we fear that we are not acting, but only letting things drift, is itself a cause of complication and apprehended trouble. The utter stagnation of all industry in Egypt has not yet affected trade here seriously, but it is beginning to fall upon Lancashire, and the effects will tend to grow rapidly more marked. Goods and yarns upon which Egyptian cotton is employed are quoted at almost prohibitive rates, and there has been a run upon the higher grades of American cotton at Liverpool, caused by apprehensions that shipments of Egyptian may cease. I observe that the prosperous town of Oldham is expected to suffer severely should Egyptian cotton get much scarcer, not so much because that staple is much used by the spinners (only about 200,000 spindles being employed on Egyptian cotton) as because the crisis has forced up the price of such cotton, and those who have been engaged in this class of spinning are having recourse to the higher grades of American. It is in this way the pinch is likely to be felt. Those concerns that spin 40's and over will experience the rush upon American high class cotton, so that the Egyptian difficulty will have a wider ramification in its disastrous effects upon the trade than may be generally imagined. This may have wholesome consequences. To me the most dispiriting and even melancholy sign of all is the display of ignorance or prejudice in classes not without influence here on all questions in which the interests of British capitalists are concerned. None show narrower views on this subject than the workingmen and their advocates. Judging from what they say, and from the class of men which they support by their votes, one might assume that their ideal of a prosperous state is one in which their masters make no profit and which is not encumbered with any foreign markets whatever beyond our own colonies. Ten millions sterling a year of British trade is at risk in Egypt, and yet the body known as the Workmen's Peace Association has just issued an address to the workingmen of Great Britain, vehemently denouncing intervention in Egypt, praising the Arabi faction and their gang of military mutineers as "patriotic," and sneering at the amiable, peace-loving, and honest Khedive as a mere puppet of the Control. Not a word from these so-called workingmen of the enormous benefits conferred upon the hard-working Egyptian fellaheen by the Control which warded off exaction and oppression ; not a word from these self-styled advocates of peace denouncing a handful of soldiers who have destroyed all the works and fruits of peace and introduced civil war into Egypt ; not a word from these representative artisans, who are supposed to embody all the intelligence as well as the virtues of the enfranchised and educated operative, as to the serious consequences that may follow a loss of twenty or thirty millions sterling of English capital invested in Egyptian securities of various kinds, and of as many more millions sunk in trades or industries which depend for their very existence upon Egyptian prosperity. In the eyes of many persons now-a-days it is sufficient condemnation of any movement or cause that capitalists are connected with it, and that its object is to save capital, whether that of bondholders, bankers, ship-owners, or manufacturers ; but it is peculiarly melancholy, and betrays amazing ignorance or malevolence, that English workingmen should range themselves on the anti-capitalist side. The president of this same Association is Mr. Thomas Burt, the Radical and teetotal M. P. for Morpeth, and special representative of the coal miners, the very class now complaining bitterly of short work and low wages. How will work be augmented or wages raised by the impoverishment of numerous English capitalists and the extinction of one other market for our goods ? Every year that the Control lasted improved the position of the Egyptian people and their capacity to consume British manufactures ; yet that all-important fact is kept back, or else its significance is not understood, and these idiotic advocates of non-intervention think it the highest proof of wisdom in our national policy to let the market go, if only the sacred cause of license and rebellion is coupled with the opportunity of doing irreparable mischief to British capitalists. It is such incidents as these that make one almost despair of the future of British trade, nor is the feeling mitigated by the reflection that in no other country in Europe, and certainly not in the free, enlightened, and self-asserting republic of the New World, would such a craven surrender of national rights and interests be tolerated even for a moment.

In this connection I may point out that Russia knows better than to waste her opportunities for advancing Russian interests when she can do so. No crotchetty or short-sighted sentimentalists are allowed to starve her industries or arrest any attempts to snatch the full fruits of conquest. The St. Petersburg *Golos* states that five important Moscow firms have formed a syndicate for the promoting of cotton cultivation in Central Asia and for the introduction of Russian fabrics into Central Asia and Russian territory generally. The syndicate propose to engage American experts in order to improve the system of culture. The statutes of the new association have been approved by the Ministry of Finance. Of course, every Russian Minister, no matter who, may be trusted to look after Russian interests ; it is only in England that national interests are made the sport of party, and that workingmen seek to cut their own throats by advocating their surrender.

Indian bank shares have had a very dull market this week, but I am not aware that anything new has transpired regarding them. The Agra Bank meeting which was held last week was the scene of a hot discussion on the proposed alteration of one of their articles of association which was alleged to have hitherto stood in the way of carrying on sound and profitable business with a firm with which a director might be associated, even although adequate collateral security for all such transactions might be offered. Of course it is all a question of security, and the tendency of directors to be lax on such points where themselves and friends are concerned scarcely needs to be emphasised at this time of day. The proposal therefore met with strong opposition from several shareholders who alleged that it was based "on the most dangerous and unbusinesslike principles." They entirely objected to the lending of any money to members of the Board. This practice, they pointed out, led to the ruin of the City of Glasgow Bank and of other less notorious institutions, and it would eventually, they predicted, be the ruin of the Agra. Notwithstanding these gloomy vaticinations a motion confirming the change was carried by 17 to 11. I must say that I agree with the objecting shareholders. It is not necessary to suppose that the present directors of the bank will be too ready to lend to firms with which they may be connected. Probably it will be all the other way. But directors change ; and it is not in human nature to suppose that they will all be altogether indifferent to the claims of business relationship when advances are wanted, or too strict in their impartiality.

The Stock Exchange settlement which closed yesterday was one of the most trying known in recent years, owing to the heavy fall which had taken place in Egyptian securities within the fortnight. Unified bonds had declined 13 per cent., and the secured issues from 8 to 10, and the enormous amount of stock dealt in made the differences very serious. There were several failures, including one broker, Mr. Cecil Palmer, son of a late governor of the Bank of England, whose losses arose from the default of some Greek clients who had bought enormous "blocks" of Unified on the strength of our Government doing something in Egypt. This was speculation on political contingencies, and it met with the fate which often befalls such speculation. If the purchases of Unified could have been arranged for a later period, that is, if the settlement had been six weeks later than it has been, there would have been time to turn round in, and almost certainly the Egyptian crisis would have been settled in a favourable way. The bonds would have risen in value and all would have been well. But unfortunately our Government was in no hurry, and instead of acting went in for a Conference, giving Arabi Pasha his opportunity and leaving anarchy to set in like a flood. So our friends the Greek "bulls" were left in the lurch, and Egyptian bonds tumbled almost daily. That is the explanation given of the calamity which has befallen Mr. Palmer and others. It should of course be understood that even a serious crisis on the Stock Exchange may have little influence on the general community. Mr. Palmer's liabilities are not more than £70,000 at the outside, half of which will fall upon the richest dealers in the "House," and probably the aggregate of all the other failures is about as much more. One mercantile failure of third-rate magnitude would eclipse all these. What the public lose by the nominal fall in market value would amount to a prodigious sum if they all at once realised, but this is precisely what is never done. The realisations are gradual and slow, and should matters in Egypt improve they may never take place at all.

According to the latest advices from the United States, the cotton crop prospects have much improved with better weather. The *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* of New York publishes an extended review of the acreage, condition, and prospects, bringing out on the whole very hopeful results. The total area planted is given as 16,590,000 acres, being 261,000 acres below last season. The crop was belated one or two weeks by the cold weather in May, and much replanting became necessary ; but the plant has lately made rapid progress, and its present condition is good except in portions of the northern belt. The cultivation was timely, and grass and weeds have been less hurtful than usual. Commercial fertilisers have been much less freely used, but they were not needed. I do not see anywhere any special allusion to the deposit of Mississippi mud, but the prospect all round is evidently encouraging. In Texas picking has already begun.

The state of affairs in Egypt is beginning to have serious consequences in Bolton, where a particular class of yarns, 40's to 120's twist, for which the town is noted, can only be spun from the long-stapled cotton grown in Egypt, so that the chief industry of the place is dependent upon it. The price of good fair Egyptian has advanced from 7⅞d. per lb. on May 5 to 9¼d. yesterday, and the better qualities of 60's twist from 15d. to 18d. At the present rate of buying Egyptian cotton the market will be bare in another month's time, and the greatest anxiety is felt as to the coming crop. At present no injury has been done to it, and it is reported good both as to quality and quantity. But it is just about maturity, and therefore should receive the fullest attention from the growers until August, when the gathering of the crop commences. Meanwhile, however, European labour and capital are being driven from the country, leaving the crop to its fate. The whole cotton market must of course be affected by the loss of the Egyptian supply, since the owners of about two millions of spindles now engaged in spinning Egyptian cotton may be compelled to purchase the higher grades of American, and prices would rise all round. As active preparations are already being made to "corner" sellers of American cotton next autumn, some speculative excitement seems inevitable.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE Madras Sappers and Miners are expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day and will embark at once ; the 65th Regiment will probably arrive early to-morrow morning. The Highlanders leaving Bombay will in all likelihood go on to Suez without disembarking at Aden. From the orders received by the Commissariat Department, it is expected that the whole force will embark within a fortnight.

SUPPLIES have now been procured in Bombay for two out of the four months for which the troops intended for Egypt are to be provisioned.

THE regiments are to go on the present established strength of 550 of all ranks cavalry and 832 infantry ; each regiment to be completed to its full establishment of eight European officers. The European troops are to carry McDermott's portable camp filters, on the scale of four per company.

THE families of the British troops left behind in India will remain at their present stations, and will receive rations in addition to subsistence allowance.

THE head-quarters of the 65th Regiment, under Colonel Warren, from Morar, were hurried through Allahabad on the 17th inst. to Sohagpore and Deolalee *en route* to Aden, the 1st Wing of the 65th, under Major Campbell, and two companies 78th Highlanders from Lucknow, under Major Murray, having preceded them the previous evening. No orders have yet been received by General Macpherson for Egypt, and the 200 mules at Allahabad still wait orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, at Bombay, who goes as Senior Transport Officer to Egypt.

LIEUTENANT NEDHAM, S.C., late 36th N.I., has been appointed Transport Department Officer at Allahabad, and Lieutenant Churchward, 81st Regiment, and Captain Hackett, 5th Fusiliers, Transport Officers at Allahabad and Jubbulpore.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Northern Division, has joined the Bombay office from Allahabad. Captain Teed, Commissariat Officer, Ahmedabad, has arrived in Bombay ; Lieutenant Chase, V.C., 28th Native Infantry, is to officiate for the former, and Major Gatacre, 23rd Native Light Infantry, for the latter. A large number of doolie-bearers are being sent to Bombay from Ahmedabad for the field column sick carriage.

THE Government hired steamer Malda will sail to-day for Egypt, with the following troops :—For Aden.—1 officer, A. M. D. For Egypt.—4 officers, 1 warrant officer, 2 Europeans, 2 native officers, 119 men, and 71 followers of A company of Madras Sappers and Miners ; 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 1 native officer, and 3 followers of Commissariat Department ; 5 officers, 4 warrant officers, 1 man, and 10 followers of A. M. D. ; 1 officer of Seaforth Highlanders ; 80 mules, 9 horses, and about 95 head of cattle. The following are the names of the officers :—For Aden.—Surg. Elmes, A. M. D. For Egypt.—Major Hamilton, Lieut. Lindley, Lieut. Goodwin, and Surg. Hoey of Madras Sappers and Miners ; Captain Reilly, Commissariat Department ; Surg. Major Harvey, Surg. Major Edge, Surg. Major Beattie, Surg. Williamson, and Surg. Carey, A. M. D. ; and Major W. F. Kelsey, Seaforth Highlanders.

SURGEON J. HOEY proceeds in medical charge of the 1st Company of Sappers and Miners to Egypt. It was originally intended that Surgeon Hoey should go in charge of both companies, but as the companies since received orders to move separately, another medical officer was necessary for the 2nd company.

THE Pay-Master of the field forces proceeding to Egypt has obtained *carte blanche* from the Controller of Military Accounts to draw upon transfer remittance receipts from any Treasury throughout India.

IT is believed that the Government of India have directed the grant of an advance of three months' full pay to all troops and officers proceeding to Egypt.

THE *Englishman* says :—"We hear from Meerut that the officer commanding the 13th Bengal Lancers has received orders not to recall the men of his regiment at present on leave. If an expedition is really to be sent to Egyp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LATEST NEWS FROM EGYPT.

RECALL OF DERVISH PASHA

LONDON, JULY 19, MORNING.

Latest advices from Alexandria state that the English are organizing native police.

Dervish Pasha has been recalled by the Sultan to Constantinople.

Several Europeans have been murdered at Tantah.

STATEMENT BY M. DE FREYCINET.

PARIS, JULY 18.

M. de Freycinet, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, confirmed the statement that the French Government had accepted the invitation of England for a joint protection of the Suez Canal. France, he said, will co-operate in a mixed occupation of Egypt subject to the sanction of the Conference and should Turkey refuse to intervene.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TENDERS FOR SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

Tenders were called for at Calcutta to-day for shipping to transport to Egypt 5,000 Native Infantry and 500 mules. It is not known yet whose tender has been accepted. The P. and O. Company, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, Graham and Company, and others tendered.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The Government of India have sanctioned provision for passages in transports employed in conveying troops to Egypt, should a force be sent, for special correspondents of newspapers on the following conditions:—Permission from General Sir H. Macpherson, Commanding the Indian Contingent, headquarters will be at once to Bombay; that there is available accommodation on transports, and that correspondents make all arrangements for their own messing, &c.

Up to this moment no orders have been received for mobilization. The furlough men are believed to be all in, and all the equipment is quite ready.

RECOVERY OF LORD CRAWFORD'S BODY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 18.

The body of the Earl of Crawford has been found concealed on the grounds near the tomb at Dunecht. One arrest has been made.

ARRIVAL OF MR. COLQUOHOUN AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

Mr. Colquohoun, who left Canton some months ago for Burmah overland, has arrived safely at Mandalay. He telegraphs as follows:—"Message begins. Reached Shumao or Esmak end of April, where I was turned back. Reached Bhamo by Western Yunan with difficulty. Surveyed whole rout Canton to Califoo. Message ends."

THE ISSUE OF STOCK NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A Resolution of the Government of India states that a considerable number of Stock Notes having been received and much progress made in printing in names in several circles, &c., the Viceroy considers the sale should begin in all the Provinces, except Burmah and Berar, with as little delay as possible. In the Punjab two syndicates have already been formed, one for Lahore and the other for the rest of the Province, and the Accountant General will be in possession of a sufficient quantity in the course of a few days. Syndicates have been formed for four divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and sales will begin immediately. Certain parties are now in communication with the Accountant General with a view to starting syndicates in other divisions. The Controller General is requested to supply all Treasuries in Bengal and Assam. The same directions are given to Bombay and Madras officials, the Controller at Nagpore indenting Bombay for his supplies. The Viceroy considers it indispensable that sales should begin at all the Treasuries on the same date in the same province. For this purpose the issue of notes should begin with the remoter districts, and having estimated the dates at which all will have been supplied the above named officers should publish in the vernacular, as widely as possible, the date of the sales and all information regarding the payment of interest, &c. The date fixed for the sales should be telegraphed to the Financial Department.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

In General Orders it is provided that Warrant officers holding honorary commissions may receive honorary promotion, on retirement, to the next highest rank, provided they have completed twenty years' approved service as honorary commissioned officers, half the service as warrant officers without honorary rank being allowed to count for the required period.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Colonel Birch, second in command of the 35th Native Infantry, officiates as Commandant, vice Col. Chester on furlough.

Colonel Field, 15th Hussars, recently exchanged from the 8th Hussars, proceeds to England to join his regiment.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief appoints Captain F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, to officiate as Garrison Instructor at Poona, vice Major J. L. L. Taylor, vacanted on completion of the five years' tenure of the appointment.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—Quetta district order appointing Captain L. S. Simson, 21st Bombay Native Infantry to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the district, vice Major Hay, gone on sick leave to England.

SIR F. ROBERTS AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

His Excellency Sir F. Roberts arrived here this morning by train under the usual salute and was received on the platform by the officers of the troops in garrison. His Excellency will hold an inspection parade to-morrow.

This station will be the army headquarters till further orders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE SONS OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

LONDON, JULY 18.

At a dinner given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor in honour of Sir Salar Jung's Sons, Abdul Hak (the envoy of the Nizam of Hyderabad), in returning thanks for their health, gratefully acknowledged the remembrance held of Sir Salar Jung's services by the British Government, and dwelt upon the benefits of British rule in India, and the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. He said that if the Indian troops were called upon to serve in Egypt they would be as loyal as they were in Afghanistan. In conclusion, he pointed out the cordial co-operation of Sir Salar Jung with the Indian Government, and showed the rapid progress Hyderabad had made in all departments.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 19.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania left here for Liverpool on the 13th intant.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The Anchor Line s. s. Galatea left Suez for Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The Anchor Line s. s. Ischia left Liverpool on the 16th instant for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

Mail-steamer Australia, from Suez, arrived.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾
Bar Silver	51¾

Arrivals—Mayo, Crane, and President Garfield.

An extraordinary story is told by a Calcutta paper, to the effect that prayers have been offered up in the local mosques for the success of Arabi Pasha and his rebellious army. The *Pioneer* remarks thereon:—"We can scarcely believe there is any truth in this statement, and the leading Mahomedan residents of Calcutta should certainly hasten to contradict it. We may add that in these (N. W.) Provinces the situation in Egypt is fairly well understood, viz., that England is acting on behalf of the Khedive, and is only too anxious to restore his power in Egypt; but, curiously enough, no belief is placed in the telegrams announcing Toewk Pasha's safety."

The *Englishman* says:—"The Ministry have intimated to the Government here that they do not consider England at war with Egypt."

Says *Truth* of June 29:—The Khedive has had a difficult part to play, for he never could be perfectly certain that we should not sacrifice him; but he has played it pluckily and, in the main, cleverly. It was, however, a mistake to assent, even temporarily, to Arabi being in a Ministry. Tewfik should have entrenched himself in his palace at Alexandria, the approaches to which are commanded by the guns of our ships, and have called upon us to fulfil our pledges. At present he would, possibly, find a difficulty in doing either, for the palace is guarded by Egyptian troops. Still, I believe that if he, with the English Admiral by his side, were to insist upon taking refuge on one of our ships, these troops would not venture to hinder him.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—It seems to have escaped some good people who are busily engaged in heaping contumelious epithets upon the unfortunate Egyptian bondholder—as if any one proposes to intervene for his sake—that they themselves are to some extent in the same boat with the abominable "bloodsuckers" whom they denounce. The English Government may indeed be regarded as the greatest holder of "Egyptians" in the world. From the Egyptian Treasury every year for the next thirty years there must be poured into our coffers the sum of £128,829 2s. interest on the 176,602 Canal shares which the late Khedive, handed over to us in exchange for £3,976,582 at the close of 1876. No other single creditor of Egypt draws so large a sum from the Treasury at Cairo. England is thus in one sense the mammoth bondholder, receiving as interest every year two-thirds of the whole sum paid to European employés, who, to use Sir E. Malet's phrase, are the works which make the Egyptian clock to go.

Says the *Ceylon Times*:—Colombo has been visited by Admiral Hewett in his flag-ship the Euryalus. The Admiral landed under the usual salute, and was received during the day by the Governor, who had returned from Kandy in order to meet him. The Euryalus left for Aden at an early hour on the following morning, having been preceded by the Ruby. Both vessels take large supplies of torpedoes and other munition of war.

The forthcoming session of the Bengal Council is expected to be unusually busy and important. Among the Bills that will be introduced will be some affecting seriously revenue and other matters.

Another discovery of good seams of coal has been made near Attock by Mr. H. Johnson, who is forming a company to work them. The dip of the seam is said to be very slight, which will enable it to be worked near the surface.

News has reached the *Englishman* (July 17) that one of the Warora mines belonging to the Government of India is on fire and has been burning for some days past. The manager of the mine, Mr. Macdonald, was suffocated in the mine after he had got all the miners sent up to the surface. The E. I. Railway have sent up a practical mining engineer to the scene of the fire.

Major Jeffreys, 88th Connaught Rangers, has arrived at Allahabad from Mooltan as Brigade Major, *vice* Major White, 40th Regiment, gone home sick.

The Government of India would do well, the Lahore paper suggests, to appoint immediately some officer of standing and tact to inquire into the present state of feeling amongst Railway Volunteers in India. The withdrawal of large bodies of men from the force would be a serious blow to the progress of volunteering in India; and an attempt should be made to prevent the defection. Our contemporary hears of one regiment of Volunteers which contemplates resigning *en masse*. The Railway Volunteers consider this an effective protest against the orders of Government for employing natives more largely on Indian railways.

A disbandment of Government servants in another department than the Army appears to be probable. The *Pioneer* says:—"The change of front in our railway policy points, we fear, to another reduction in the now large staff of engineers and others employed on State Railways. It is scarcely probable that any large number can be absorbed by the new railway companies, for they are not likely to forego the patronage which will be available for friends at home. Moreover, if they take on Government engineers on loan, they must be prepared to pay for their subscription to pension funds. Thus another big scheme of reduction appears inevitable, and that a no distant one. It may be unnecessary to urge that the 'disbanded' ones should receive liberal treatment, and that any scheme of reduction should be more generous than that of 1879, which sent many a man out of the country, ruing the day he ever set foot in India or joined the service of the Indian Government. It is not pleasant to think of the scattering of a body of trained men, such as few countries can boast of, and who have done such excellent service; and it will be still more lamentable if the next swing of the pendulum requires the rehabilitation of the service in another few years. The new system of contracts for the Public Works Department which, according to recent accounts from home, is nearly ready to be served up, will doubtless deal with this question.

The Press Commissioner informs us that the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has submitted a joint-report by Colonel Blair and Major Prolyn on the results of inquiries they have been conducting into raids committed by Bhils on the border of Meywar and Mahikantha, and by Girassias of Sirohi. The cases were not numerous, nor were they attended by any special acts of violence. The facts have been thoroughly sifted on the spot, and the raiders forced to make restitution in kind as well as to pay fines. Security for future good behaviour has also been taken from the head-men of the offending village. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Durbars concerned. The Maharana of Oodeypore has taken measures for better police supervision on his frontier, and it is hoped that his example will shortly be followed by the Rao of Sirohi, and the Chiefs of the hilly tracts to the south-west of Meywar. The improvements of communications in these wild districts is also under consideration.

The *Englishman*:—There has been a delay in the issue of stock notes owing chiefly to the non-receipt of forms from England so quickly as was expected. 896,000 forms of the value of Rs. 1,85,37,500 have been received; but 504,000 forms of the value of Rs. 1,64,62,500 are still due. There is a special scarcity of notes of the hundred-rupee denomination. Those received are being sent out to the treasuries throughout the country with the utmost despatch. Some delay arises from the printing in of various details on forms, an operation necessarily left to be done in this country. Owing to affairs in Egypt the Madras Banks have broken off their negotiations for taking a quantity of notes, but on the other hand a native syndicate has been formed for dealing in them in the Agra and Meerat divisions.

The illness of the ex-Gaekwar Mulharrao, to which attention was called some time since, appears to have taken serious hold of him. The *Madras Mail* says:—"All symptoms of dysentery have now disappeared. Unfortunately, owing to the ex-Gaekwar's steadfast refusal to follow advice, or break his fast until late in the day, when he has said his prayers and finished his ablutions, his strength has given way. Drs. Kees and Sibthorpe are in constant attendance, and we understand, according to the last accounts, that the ex-Gaekwar is somewhat better. His married daughter is now on her way to Madras from Baroda, to visit her father."

A telegram from Paris was received on July 14 at Pondicherry, confirming the appointment of M. Portier as Governor of Pondicherry, *vice* M. Drouhet, resigned. The announcement of the appointment of the new Governor was received with general satisfaction.

A case has been instituted at Colombo against one Mendis, and four others, all law students, for attempting to bribe Mr. Thwaites, the Registrar, by giving him a promissory note for £200, if he would let them have a copy of the preliminary paper which was to be set them at their proctors' examination. The Registrar gave them a sham copy and set detectives on their track, the result being that proceedings were instituted and the proctors' examination is postponed.

The demand for the Sanskrit manuscripts obtained through Dr. Wright some time ago from Nepal, and now in the Cambridge University Library, has been so constant, the *Athenæum* says, that the Library Syndicate have authorised Mr. C. Bendall, Fellow of Gonvill and Caius College, to prepare a catalogue of the Northern Buddhist Sanskrit manuscripts in the library; and the University Press Syndicate will defray the cost of printing the work.

An awkward infliction threatened London at the time the mail left, in the shape of a strike amongst the cabmen.

The opening of the new offices of the *Daily Telegraph*, in Fleet-street, was celebrated on June 26 by a reception held there. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Albany, Prince Leiningen, and Count Gleichen were among the guests.

Captain Dugmore, [illegible] retired list, having been active in [illegible] the No Rent manifesto and counter[illegible] proceedings of the Land League directors, Mr. Childers wrote to him, pointing out that by his acts, which tended to incite the people to resist the law, he was guilty of conduct inconsistent with the position of an officer holding Her Majesty's commission, and had rendered himself liable to forfeiture of his pay. Unless, therefore, he gave an assurance that in future he would behave loyally and would desist from supporting illegal combinations, Mr. Childers would have no alternative but to recommend to Her Majesty that his name should be struck off the reserve list, and that he be deprived of his retired pay. Captain Dugmore, in reply, states that if "abstain" be substituted for "desist" he has no objection to give the required assurance. He regards the loyalty which he owes as a native of Great Britain to the Sovereign to be perfectly compatible under the British Constitution with open and honourable but uncompromising hostility to the party now temporarily in power. He has no intention, he says, of supporting any "illegal organisation," and he believes Mr. Childers has been totally misinformed with reference to his conduct.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, June 25, states that General Skobeleff had arrived at Minsk, where he had settled as Commander-in-Chief of the Army Corps quartered in the districts of Minsk and Pinsk. Immediately after his arrival the General reviewed all the troops and visited the different garrisons. He was to pay a visit to Warsaw. The preparations for the new fortifications of that place had already begun. A special committee of officers from the General's staff, the artillery, and the engineers had met at Warsaw in order to come to an agreement about the new fortifications to be constructed; and it was reported that the building of the works will begin during the present summer.

"REFUGEES" FROM EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen an article in the your local contemporary on Monday, evidently written on the authority of the captain of the s. s. Dryburgh Abbey, I feel called upon to say a word or two in reply.

On my arrival at Port Said, I made an agreement with a certain passenger broker there to take 12 deck passengers to Bombay at £4 each. Having a certificate, I thought it a good opportunity to earn £48. Alas for the uncertainty of human affairs! Next morning I was waited on by the broker, who informed me that the Dryburgh Abbey had arrived, bound to Bombay also, the captain of which offered to take the passengers at £3 each, but that if I would take them at that figure, I should have the preference. To this offer I could not assent. I next heard of those passengers turning up at Bombay, in the light of unprotected refugees. I passed through the Canal about the same time as the Dryburgh Abbey, but no refugees came on board my ship. I may mention that I called at the *Times of India* office with a communication to the above effect yesterday, which has not been published.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN REA,
Master s.s. Alleghany.

Bombay, July 19.

RAJPUTANA RAILWAY RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In their reply to the Government of India regarding grain rates over the Rajputana railway, the Chamber of Commerce very rightly remark as to the universality of "differential" rates. A striking instance of such rates is given in the *Economist* just to hand: hops are carried from London to Boulogne for 17s. 6d., while the rate from Ashford to London is 35s. Ashford is on the S. Eastern, I fancy, about 15 miles west from Folkestone.

July 19. J. H. W.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From an oart at Lower Mahim known to the villagers as Keir, a large quantity of sand is being removed under the orders of somebody, and upwards of two dozen of carts are daily requisitioned for the purpose; but the manner in which the work is done, and the obstruction and cruelty it causes, call for immediate attention from those concerned.

The poor "bhiles" are the real sufferers. Through the wallowing mud and deep ruts of the road the beasts are made to drag their heavily-laden carts by means of blows and oaths often in their efforts to move they fall prostrate on the ground, and sometimes are stuck fast in the mud, to which the place has now been treacherous.

In a city where we have a [illegible] cruelty to animals such a st[illegible] should not be allowed to go unchecked[illegible]s letter will meet the eyes of both Si[illegible]er and Mr. Olivant,

Mahim Woods, July 19. PULL

TAXES IN BI[illegible]MORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has pleased "Veritas" to vent his opprobrium on myself and others for misapprehending the *haks* of the Desai, and in order to get rid of my "delusion" he writes:—"The fishermen who reside on the Desai's land pay their rent per head, *i. e.*, every adult able-bodied fisherman or sailor pays Rs. 5 per annum." It is extremely difficult for a fisherman to pay annually a sum of Rs. 5 out of his miserable income, that is computed at Rs. 30 a year. But this explanation, which "Veritas" calls ground rent, is not the only drain on the finances of the people. They have to gratify the insatiate Desai with a series of other taxes, viz., *chuda-vera*, *holeefag-vera*, *watch-vera* (*i.e.*, the Desai invites some of the people to a dancing-girl *nautch* made, and there he causes them to subscribe a certain sum, which he takes annually!), &c., &c. It will be further inferred from the letter of "Veritas" that the Baroda authorities have arrived at a definite decision on the subject of the taxes in question. If such were the case it would be the duty of the Suba to inform the people of the resolution of the Government. But as no such declaration has been made, I have every reason for believing that the Baroda authorities have not arrived at a formal solution of this much-vexed question.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 18. N. F. BILLIMORIA.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 18.—In the two regions of barometric depression noticed yesterday, the Punjab and the head of the Bay of Bengal, the pressure has further diminished. There has been a rise at Delhi and Roorkee, and also in Northern Bengal and Behar. A small cyclonic vortex is reported at the Sandheads or Saugor, where the wind is easterly, but not strong. The vortex will probably move westwards, bringing rain to Chutia, Nagpore and the Central Provinces. There is slight independent depression at Rohilkund, bringing heavy rain at Mussoorie. Rain to-day:—Mussoorie over ten inches; Deessa two inches; Chakratta, Roorkee, Bareilly, Nagpore, Seoni, Ajmere, Akyab, and Tounghoo one to two inches; Meerut and Rangoon half to one inch. Previously, Chittaldroog on the 14th instant reports 22 inches, nearly the whole year's average; Naini Tal and Mercara over two inches; Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Tounghoo, and Rangoon one to two inches; Sirsa one inch; Jullundur, Jhansi, Mussoorie, Fyzabad, Dinapore, Sattara, and Calicut half to one inch.

Heavy Rain in Sind.—A number of breaks are reported on the Scinde section of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, between Kotri and Kurrachee—also on the Indus Valley line between Sukkur and Kotri. There must have been a very heavy rainfall, such as we get in that dry quarter every five years or so. For instance, there was no rain for years—1883-85; but in 1866, 36 inches were registered in 24 hours, which swept away 30 miles of the line the Muller bridge, and several smaller bridges. Local booking has been stopped between Sukkur and Kurrachee; but it is hoped that this will not interfere with the through despatch of goods between the Punjab and Scinde; as probably, in a week, temporary arrangements will be made to pass traffic. Since writing the above we have heard that the breaks, between Kotri and Hyderabad, have been repaired. But nothing is said about those between Sukkur and Kotri.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Monsoon in Coorg.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* from Mercara, 15th July.—"In the memory of Native and European inhabitants of Coorg, there has not been such a severe monsoon as the present one. June brought us an amount of rain, 56 inches, which exceeds the rainfall of any previous year during the same month; but from the commencement of July heavy monsoon clouds swept again over the hills with furious gusts of wind and discharged their contents in continuous heavy downpours. From the 4th to the 8th, *i.e.*, in five days we had 32 inches, and yesterday another 5½ inches, so that up to date (15th July) the rainfall in Mercara, for July, is 52 inches, and since January 115 inches, or nearly the average amount of the rainfall for the whole year, viz., 123 inches. In the Bambu District the rainfall amounts to just half of that in Mercara. The consequences of this heavy rains are fearful. Everywhere the rice valleys are flooded and cultivation stopped, the Cauvery with its affluents swollen and over-flowing, landslips along the steep roadsides everywhere and partly covering the roadway, or tearing it completely away; some bridges also are washed away, and for the time all traffic on the Mangalore, Virajpet, Siddapur and Kodlipet roads is stopped. Many houses along the banks of the Cauvery are washed away, and some lives are lost. The prognostications of "Isis" about the severity of the coming monsoon have proved only too true."

Heavy Rain at Lanowlé.—This year the Hill Stations appear to be receiving an abnormal share of rain. To the morning of the 15th instant a fall of 103 inches was registered at Lanowlee. The annual average total fall for the last ten years has been 150 inches. There is reason to expect that this year the amount to be registered will reach 200 inches, if not more. Strong winds accompany the rain, which pours down so continuously heavy that the strong masonry walls of buildings are not proof against it, and everything within doors is rendered damp and dismal. To prevent this as much as possible, the walls of buildings facing the wind are protected outside by a net work of straw or other material. All the houses of the European employés of the Railway Company are provided with stoves, and for these throughout the rainy season coal is supplied by the Company. All the Company's servants, both Native and European, who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, are specially provided with rain clothing at this and all other stations on the line, where the rainfall is severe. Large sigrees filled with coal always burning are supplied to the stations, at the top and bottom of ghauts on both lines, for the use of the native staff employed at those stations, and a great boon this liberality on the part of the Company must be considered, for without these fires, the subordinate native staff for whom they are intended could seldom if ever wear dry clothes from the commencement of the monsoon till its end. The rice fields adjacent to the line between Lanowlee and Karkala were, on the date mentioned, all under water, but not so as to prevent the transplanting of the rice crop, which work is being briskly carried on.—*Deccan Herald.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In	cts.
Previously regtd.	51	25	59	69	57	32	60	26
18 Tuesday	0	12	.....		.....		.....	
19 Wednesday	.....		0	85	1	0	1	21
Total	51	37	60	54	58	32	61	47
Corresponding date last year	42	42	44	29	39	15	42	83

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Wednesday, 19th July, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·517	81·9	W	17	0·00
Surat	·569	80·1	W	29	0·37
Bombay	·647	76·7	WSW	30	0·69
Ratnagiri	·732	76·3	WSW Fresh.	..	1·43
Karwar	·705	76·0	S strong.	..	0·36
Mangalore	·874	79·5	WSW	2	0·20
Calicut	·906	76·4	WNW	3	0·11
Cochin	·937	78·0	SW	3	0·38
Masulipatam	·635	81·8	W	..	0·07
Madras	·750	90·8	SW	11	0·00
Negapatam	·820	89·4	SW	3	0·05

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

The following are the reports of the Agricultural Department on the condition and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending 11th July:—

General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been general throughout the country excepting the Madras Presidency, from which no reports have been received; in Coorg the rainfall has been excessive; in the Mysore State extremely heavy in parts and sufficient everywhere. In the Bombay Presidency heavy in some places, good in others, and light in a few talukas of three districts; in the Nizam's territories fair; in Berar good; in the Central Provinces good everywhere, and heavy in two districts; in the Central India States good on the whole; in Rajputana good in parts and insufficient in one State; in the Punjab good in some districts, fair in others, and none in Peshawur; in the North-Western Provinces and South Behar, Bundelcund, good or fair in other districts and light in the eastern tracts; in Bengal good nearly everywhere, though light in one or two places; in Assam good in all districts, though in one more was wanted; in British Burmah good generally, but in some localities apparently still short. General prospects are satisfactory on the whole. In Coorg the ragi crops are being weeded and paddy, where not flooded, is doing well; in the Mysore State standing crops are in good condition, and sowings are in progress; in Berar and the Nizam's territories the sowing of kharif crops is either progressing or completed; in the Bombay Presidency sowings have mostly been completed, and in some places transplantation has commenced; in the Central Provinces the kharif sowings have been completed in parts and continue in others, and the transplanting of rice is progressing in the eastern districts; in the Central India and Rajputana States ploughing and sowing are progressing; in the Punjab kharif sowings continue in some districts, and have commenced in others; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the kharif crops have come up well in places and sowings are still in progress in others; in Bengal the sowing of the autumn crops is still going on in Behar, elsewhere the transplanting of winter rice on low lands is proceeding, and sugarcane, early rice, and jute are doing well; in Assam and British Burmah ploughing and sowing are still in active progress.

Bombay.—Sowing mostly completed; transplantation commenced in some places; rain [illegible] heavy in some districts, but wanted in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dhurwar; locusts in Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona; cholera in Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Thanna, Ahmedabad and [illegible] of Kathiawar.

Bengal.—Rain fell in all districts during the week; prospects generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in some places; cultivation of the winter rice, especially on high lands; transplanting of winter rice on low lands proceeding; sugarcane, early rice, and jute promising; in Behar sowing of autumn crops still going on; cholera almost disappeared from many places, but is still prevalent in Birbhoom, Chittagong, and Sonthal Pergunnahs; fever is said to be increasing in parts of Nuddea, but is abating in Darjeeling Terai.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Rainfall general throughout the Provinces, heaviest in Rohilkhand, but lighter in eastern half; floods in Bareilly; prospects generally good; prices steady; general health not good; cholera decreasing; cattle disease decreasing in Kumaun.

Punjab.—Rain has been general, except in Peshawur; health is good, but fever continues in Rawalpindi, and measles have not yet left Jundiaghebi; there is no marked increase or decrease in price of food-grains.

Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy and damp; rain has fallen in all districts, especially heavy at Nagpur and Jubbulpore; kharif sowings progressing; tanks have [illegible] quantity of water; fever and cattle-dis[illegible] in some places; prices:—wheat 15, co[illegible] 10, white juari 23½, yellow juari 27, an[illegible] seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States—Morar Gwal[illegible] Health and prospects good; prices stationary.

Rajputana (Feypore, July 11).—Prices slightly fallen; health good.

Nepal (Katmandu, July 6).—Total rainfall from January 1st to June 30th, 17·99; transplanting of rice is being rapidly carried on; weather seasonable.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Tentpegging, Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th inst.:—Bhundara (s), from Calcutta; Booldana (s), Jeddah. Yesterday:—Zambesi (s), Hongkong; Northern (s), Galle.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Inchclutha (s), for Dunkirk; Ellora (s), Calcutta.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Aden per hired transport s. s. Malda will be closed at the General Post-office to-day, at 11-30 a. m. (Madras time), and per s. s. Bancoora, for the same port, to-morrow, the 21st instant, also at 11-30 a.m. (Madras time.)

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Khiva entered, and the s. s. Inchclutha and Chindwara left, the dock yesterday.

Tentpegging.—There will be tentpegging on the maidan this afternoon (weather permitting) at 5-45, Bombay time.

A Vagrant.—W. Wallace, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Evading the Toddy License.—Bhawoo Dewjee was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 15.

Bombay Church Institute.—Archdeacon Stead will deliver his concluding lecture on "The Revised Version of the New Testament," at the new Cathedral High School, this evening, at 9 o'clock (Madras time). The Right Rev. the Bishop will preside. Members are invited to bring their friends.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Salloo, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of criminal breach of trust in respect of silver and gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 36-8 the property of Moonna, woman. She was fined Rs. 50, or in default sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Found.—Dewjee Jadow and Succaram Gopal, employed in H. M.'s Mint, picked up on the road near the G. I. P. Railway station, Boree-bunder, a purse containing currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 54-14-6. The purse has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police at Byculla.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 15th instant:—Horses, lame 9, sore pasterns 1, cruelly beaten 1; bullocks, lame 12, sore neck 17, tumours on neck 1, emaciated 1. Total number of cases 41.

Effects of the Weather.—The top-floor of a three-storeyed house, No 47, Borah-gully, Lower Colaba, belonging to Raja Kola, Marwarree, fell in on Tuesday last. No one was injured. The tenants in the other portion of the house vacated the premises at once.—The back wall of a three-storeyed house, No. 36, Nowrojee Hill, belonging to Humrutram Moroba, fell in at 2 a. m. yesterday. No one was injured.—A large tree was blown down on Tuesday night in Government House compound at Parell.

The Goa Railway.—Mr. G. M. Stewart, Agent of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, has submitted a report to the Governor-General of Goa, in which he states the damage caused by the rains to the railway works at Marmagoa at Rs. 200. The railroad on the promontory, he states, is in a fit condition to admit locomotives to run over. He further adds that in spite of the want of accommodation for the labourers, which will be shortly provided, as also the medical aid, the sickness did not exceed 5 per cent. He is satisfied with the behaviour of the workmen—result which is attributed to the influence the clergy exercise over the work-people.

Defrauding the Railway.—On the 10th instant one Mari Wullud Namayr took a third-class ticket to proceed from Sholapore to Dhond by the mail-train. On arriving at the latter station, he got out and gave up his ticket. The ticket collector having passed on, Mari surreptitiously re-entered the carriage, without a ticket, in order to proceed to the next station, Patus, near to which he resides. A few miles from Patus station there is a sharp incline over which trains proceed slowly. Mari, finding the train going slow, supposed it to be entering Patus station, and jumped out to avoid being arrested for travelling without having paid his fare. Some few hours after, a gang of workmen found him lying helpless on the line, much bruised and shaken. The gangmen sent for the Dhond station police, who had Mari conveyed to the station and attended to by the Company's apothecary. When asked to account for his position and condition, he stated to the police that he had been assaulted by the gangmen above referred to. His money, &c., was found intact in his possession by police, and the accusation, on inquiry, was found to be utterly false. Mari was sent before the magistrate and charged with defrauding the Railway Company; further, with jumping from the carriage of a train in motion.—*Deccan Herald.*

Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th July, 1882, was 1,10,141 maunds, and in money Rs. 43,168. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 8th July, 1882.	Week ending 9th July, 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
Cotton—				
Weight Mds.	8,156	5,919	2,237	..
Amount Rs.	4,900	3,719	1,181	..
Grain—				
Weight Mds.	57,988	22,409	35,579	..
Amount Rs.	18,107	6,000	12,107	..
Jagree—				
Weight Mds.	515	1,816	..	..
Amount Rs.	145	150	..	1,301
Opium—				605
Weight Mds.	..	213	213	..
Amount Rs.	..	538	..	213
P. Goods and Twist—				538
Weight Mds.	6,463	4,410	2,053	..
Amount Rs.	5,157	3,796	1,361	..
Salt—				
Weight Mds.	47,489	18,213	29,276	..
Amount Rs.	14,056	2,356	11,700	..
Seeds—				
Weight Mds.	23,234	10,708	12,526	..
Amount Rs.	9,403	3,779	5,624	..
Sugar—				
Weight Mds.	1,122	1,481	..	359
Amount Rs.	601	787	..	186
Coal—				
Weight Mds.	24,389	508	23,881	..
Amount Rs.	6,899	157	6,742	..
Metal—				
Weight Mds.	5,853	3,213	2,640	..
Amount Rs.	4,235	2,136	2,099	..
S. Rv. Materials—				
Weight Mds.	2,198	1,805	393	..
Amount Rs.	1,971	1,393	578	..
General Goods—				
Weight Mds.	46,639	43,210	3,429	..
Amount Rs.	18,077	14,972	3,105	..
Total—				
Weight Mds.	2,24,016	1,13,905	1,10,141	..
Amount Rs.	83,551	40,383	43,168	..

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

THE COALS CASE.

Mathoora Sooklal, a Purdasee sepoy, and Heerjee Souspall, a Bhattia coal merchant, were again charged before his Lordship and a common jury with theft and abetment of theft of 35 tons of coals on the 17th December, of 31 tons on the 26th December, 1881, and of 40 tons on the 19th January, 1882, being the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. There were seven other charges ringing the changes on these two principal ones. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang and